

WEDNESDAY, JULY 81, 1898.

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Local News, The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Universe Passe and New York Associated Passe is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and decuments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

## The Pienie Squadron.

The facts about the expense of maintaining the Dolphin as an excursion boat for the Secretary of the Navy were recently stated in a Washington despatch to the Philadelphia Press. Last year the expenditure by the Government was \$99,000, Nearly \$60,000 of this went to the officers and crew, and about \$14,000 was spent in repairs" to make the ship more comfortable as a picnic cruiser.

It does not dispose of the grave scandal involved in the misuse of the Dolphin for the personal convenience of the Secretary and his subordinates and his family to reply that the \$100,000 would have been expended upon this craft any way, whether she was used for a pleasure boat or not. The pavy has not too many ships for the actual needs of the service. There is something ridiculous and exasperating in the idea of appropriating a \$100,000-a-year vessel to the private uses of an \$8,000-a-year Secretary, be he ever so good.

Let Secretary HEBBERT, for whom THE SUN entertains sentiments of cordial good will, think over this question as he sails eastward toward Bar Harbor to discover whether it is a fact that the French are fortifying Frenchman's Bay:

For the purposes of vacation pleasure, has he really any more right at this moment to be on board of the Dolphin than Mr. CAR-LISLE, let us say, has to be using the Columbia, or Hoke SMITH the Atlanta, or Secretary OLNEY the New York, or Professor

Wilson the venerable Essex? Why should not they, too, follow the pernicious example set by Mr. CLEVELAND of converting Government vessels into private yachts? Why should not the entire new pavy become during the hot months a picnic squadron for the benefit of the members of the Cabinet, their families, and friends There are ships enough available to provide for the whole Administration.

## A Memorable Meeting.

The result of what we believe is the Hon JUDSON HARMON'S first visit to Gray Gables is awaited with palpitating eagerness by his admirers, already a numerous band. The Attorney-General was not well known to the country when he took office, but he soon established a brilliant name. His specialty is elegance. His historiographers call him the PELHAM of the Cabinet. In manners and trousers he is irreproachable, his cravats are sweetly lyrical, his frock costs severely epical, his waistcoats are visions of beauty, and his spatts are tenderly lovely. He has a valet who speaks seven languages, he reads French novels, he is manicured marvellously, and he wears two shirts a day. These accomplishments have become clear to the country since they have been celebrated in print with proper solemnity of admiration.

Yet the lion, Jupson Harmon, elegant and esteemed as he is, is not perfect. At least he was not before he went to Gray Gables. But now that he has been there to that historic spot and been permitted to mirror himself in the waters of Buzzard's Bay, how does he feel? When Consummate Elegamee was permitted to commune with Continuous Consecration, did the Consecration become more elegant and the Elegance take on, say, a sub-consecrated bloom? Did Cuckoes ery excitedly from the happy gables and the old sea dogs of the vicinage hitch up their trousers with a jauntier air ? What must have been the emotions of the valet! What seas of rapture must have coursed through THURBER's breast!

But why are the legions of enthusiasts who are wont to hymn the peerless pulchritude of HARMON mute? Is it possible that the Consecration didn't take?

### The Irish Policy of the Salisbury Government.

What seems to be an authoritative state ment of the intentions of the new British Government with regard to Ireland has been published in the London Times. Nothing is said about receion, but, as the last Parliament failed to repeal the Crimes act, recourse to that machinery can be made at any hour. We are told, however, that a resort to harsh measures will be deferred as long as possible, and that, meanwhile, a sincere and vigorous effort will be made to convince the Irish people that a large proportion of their reasonable wishes can be gratified without a rupture of the bonds created by the Act of Union.

The concessions of which a promise is now held forth to Ireland are of four kinds: fiscal, agrarian, educational, and political. At the time when Mr. GLADSTONE's second Home Rule bill was laid before the House of Commons Mr. SEXTON succeeded in convincing all clear-headed men in both parties that a larger amount of revenue for imperial purposes is at present drawn from Ireland than is justified by the wealth and population of that island. Under the circumstances a readjustment of Ireland's contribution is a duty which even Unionists cannot ignore; nor, if the Times can be trusted, have they any desire to do so. As regards agrarian reforms, the Unionists have shown by the Ashbourse act and subsequent legislation a willingness to advance money for the purpose of enabling Irish tenants to purchase their holdings. The intention of going further in this direction is now declared. In the field of education also an attempt is to be made to propitiate the Irish episcopate and priesthood by carrying out the plan, formerly advocated by Mr. Ballfoutt, for the incorporation and endowment of a great Irish Catholic university

The political programme of the new Goverument, as defined by one of its newspaper supporters, may be summed up in the purpose to grant Ireland almost anything that will not impair the unity and cohesion of the United Kingdom. In the first place, the provisions for county government, which for some time have been operative in England, are to be extended, it is said, to Ireland. That is to say, Irishmen local concerns, on the same footing as the

also made that just as legislation affecting Scotland exclusively is in practice suffered to be shaped by the Scotch members of the House of Commons, so, hereafter, Irish members shall virtually constitute a grand committee for the preliminary discussion of bills in which Ireland alone is interested. If this project were carried out the Irish Nationalists would have much less reason to complain of a lack of Influence at West minster. It seems improbable, however, that the Irish landlords, who are impregnably fortified in the House of Lords, and will exercise a powerful influence on the Conservative majority in the lower House, will permit all Irish legislation to be moulded by the Irish delegation, in which they are even less strongly represented than they were in the last Parliament.

So much for the conciliatory side of the Irish programme put forward by the Unionists. On the other hand, that relief of evicted tenants, the failure to afford which was made by Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND one of his main reasons for deserting the Liberals, is now further off than ever. The new Government does not profess a purpose of making the slightest concession in that particular. It avows, moreover, a determination seriously to curtail the voting power hitherto exercised by Ireland at Westminster. We are told that one of the first measures to be introduced in the new Parliament will be a bill reducing the number of Ireland's representatives from 103 to 80. It will be remembered that Mr. GLADSTONE'S second Rome Rule bill provided that Ireland should send but 80 delegates to St. Stephen's, and there is no doubt that this number is fairly proportionate to her population. But Mr. GLADSTONE and his fellow Liberals have contended, and herein they are sustained by some eminent constitutional lawyers, that the number of members allotted to Ireland (103) cannot be lawfully cut down so long as the Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland remains unrepealed. Why? Because that act, like the preceding Act of Union between England and Scotland, was of the nature of a treaty between two semiindependent States, each speaking through its legislature; and such a compact cannot be broken by one of the parties so long as the consideration is retained.

### Brazil and Trinidad.

The excitement caused in Rio Janeiro by the announcement that England has taken possession of the little island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil, can well be under stood. It is an islet of no remarkable value. lying a little east of the 30th meridian, and a little south of the 20th parallel of south latitude, and being perhaps half a dozen miles long and half as wide. To Americans it is chiefly known of late as the place of which Baron HARDEN-HICKEY has announced himself to be the sovereign, and for whose government he has prepared, at least on paper and in miniature, a tolerably complete monarchical outfit. When, how ever. Great Britain recently assumed the ownership of the island, its prospective fate took on a very different light for Brazil.

It appears that not long ago an announce ment of the British Minister to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs that Great Britain would occupy Trinidad as a landing place for an ocean cable, was laid before the Congress at Rio Janeiro. One Deputy immediately declared that Brazil would never suffer the "paws of the British lion" to rest on Brazilian territory, and this declaration excited great applause. That same night an enormous mass meeting was held in the city to protest against Great Britain's ac tion, and it lasted well into the morning Cavairy had to patrol the streets to guard the British consulate and the English residents, and it appears that at Sao Paulo the British Consul was hooted. Not until a report was circulated in Brazil that Great Britain would not insist upon occupying the island did the excitement at the capital subside, and since then it has been renewed there and elsewhere in the republic by tidings that the British had not abandoned their claims.

What, with the French invasion of the Counani territory on the north and this Brazil may well be troubled and anxious. As for England, she seems to be making somewhat of a specialty just now of claiming minor islets as landing places for ocean cables, her attempts to get possession of one of the outlying members of the Hawaiian group for a Pacific telegraph being fresh in mind.

With regard to the merits of the Trinidad affair, it is said that Great Britain bases her claim partly on discovery, made nearly two centuries ago by HALLEY, and partly on recent occupancy by a British subject. But the situation of the island certainly favors Brazil's claim, and to her the modern maps of geographers, impartial between the two, The island itself seems to be chiefly valuable for turtles and guano, at least in visible products, although it is said to have more or less mythical riches, like some other lonely lands in the ocean, as the reputed haunt, in former times, of buccaneers, who buried their treasures there. But to Brazil the question is not one of the intrinsic worth of the island, but of ownership, although she also would not in any case relish seeing the flag of England floating off her coast, not far from the latitude of her capital.

# Come Back to Edward.

It is within the power of the three escaped Post Office prisoners, KILLORAN, ALLEN, and RUSSELL, to facilitate the current labors of the Grand Jury, lighten the burden of grief of the German-Reform Union, restore, to a small extent, misplaced public confidence in DAMSEN, free GOFF from some of the reproach of the jail wardenship grab, and revive the drooping hopes of many forsworn reformers by the simple expedient of returning to the corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, voluntarily and cheerfully, and, so to speak, locking themselves up and in.

DAMSEN, the Hanswurst and Huyker Sheriff, the man with the whiskers, the all-round misfit reformer, the enemy of the intelligent and patriotic German-American electors, whom his stupid anties have annoyed and shamed; DAMSEN, the Holstein man of bonds and bungles, permitted, by the cowardice and stupidity of his subordinates, these three prisoners, whose apprehension cost the Post Office Department \$22,000, to escape.

Though requested to offer a reward for the recapture of the fugitives, Damsen has refused to do this on the ground that there is no one to reimburse him should the prisoners be recaptured, and if not recaptured, what is the use of offering a reward, huh?

It is this peculiar complication which furnishes KILLORAN, ALLEN, and RUSSELL with their opportunity. Why not return and relieve DAMSEN? Close students of criminology have long since agreed that though an offender bedepraved-a naurderer, a thief, an incendiary, a forger, a highwayman, a are to be placed, as regards control of their | perjurer, or an assassin-it does not neces- cut, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, sarily follow that he is an adept at all and Oregon. The Baptists were in the ma-

usually abhors and detests acts of violence and disorder. The daring highwayman is not parsimonious in his current expenditures. The perjurer is not usually a bloodthirsty miscreant, and the cutpurse is not necessarily a ribaid, a traducer of virtue or sobriety, a censor of established governments, or a believer in the superiority of

foreign armies and of alien neighbors. Now, KILLOHAN, ALLEN, and RUSSELL, when not pilfering Post Offices of postal cards, money orders, registered letters, stamp boxes, and sealed packages-a business to which Damsen's culpable stupidity has restored them since July 4-are, probably, kindly men, enjoying a joke at a Sheriff's expense, and especially at the expense of a Sheriff who is himself in the postal card and letter-box business on Avenue A. May not their finer feelings and sympathetic sensibilities be touched profoundly by the plight in which, by their unceremonious departure, DAMSEN has been left since July 4, a reluctant witness before the very Federal Grand Jury that inquired into their shortcomings and outgoings?

One good turn deserves another: grateful appreciation of past favors is the surest piedge of favors to come. Killoran. ALLEN, and RUSSELL owe their liberty to DAMSEN. If New York had to-day a competent Sheriff all three would now be in iail. But New York has not a competent Sheriff. It has DAMSEN, and so these three prisoners have been at large. Are they destitute of all sense of gratitude as well as of honesty in remaining away? On what philosophic or ethical grounds can they justify their tardiness in returning to the custody of DAMSEN, who has been hauled over the hot coals of two Grand Juries, one Federal, one State, because of his legal liability for their departure?

If they don't come back how can they ever look DAMSEN in the face if they meet him in Avenue A ! Is it fair that the murmur of impending punishment, the clash of chains, the clang of keys, the rattle of bolts, and the chill of bars should wake from his chronic somnolence the hapless DAMSEN when it is within their power to reprieve him, as it were, by coming back? Will KILLORAN, ALLEN, and RUSSELL re

turn? Will DAMSEN at Ludlow be relieved? Will two of the three come back? Will one? Come back, KILLORAN! Come back to meet the present occasion, and later, if you like, escape from ARCHIBALD. DAMSEN is still Sheriff.

## Governor and Mayor: A Moral.

The Hon, LEVI P. MORTON and the Hon, WILLIAM L. STRONG have been in their present offices for the same length of time. Mr. Morron has retained the respect of his supporters and opponents. He has shown himself to be the same prudent and capable man that had made himself a great place in business before coming to hold worthily high office at home and abroad. Mr. Mon-TON seems to be the choice of his party in this State for President, and the Republican candidate who is favored by New York will have a strength that must make him formidable among his competitors. Mr. Monron is looked upon with respect by the whole Republican party of the country, and he is respected by the Democrats as well, His is an enviable position, whatever may be the end of the great ambition that now clusters about his name.

The Hon, WILLIAM L. STRONG received substantially the same sort of training as Mr. MORTON. In business the Mayor had won the reputation of an acute man of excellent judgment. But he had not got that knowledge of political affairs which Mr. MORTON had acquired. He was a greenhorn, and he luxuriated in doing things the effect of which an experienced politician would have been afraid to try. Something must be pardoned to a man who seems to have conceived himself under obligations to a miscellaneous lot of Tons, DICKS, and HARRYS, and therefore bound to make a ToM-Dick-and-HARRY administration, representing everybody and nobody, and responsible for nothing and to nobody. In the way of variety and nondescriptness the STRONG adthreatened loss of an island to John Bull, | ministration is the richest exhibition seen since Falstaff brought up his recruits. It represents all the discords; it is here frantically fanatic and there reasonably liberal: it has about as much cohesion as chaos. Its main characteristic is copied from the Mayor himself. It is the most polyphonous regiment of unreformed reformers that has ever assailed the ears of man. If economical and efficient city government could be secured by a continual ringing of telephone bells, Mayor STRONG would have secured it.

In short, the Mayor has gone down as steadily as the Governor has gone up. We cannot attribute the difference entirely to the superiority of political experience on the Governor's part or even to his mastery of the difficult art of silence. Mayor STRONG has used his maxillary gifts for much less defensible purposes than the emission of sound. Could it be expected that a Mayor who manducated tobacco and so draggled reform in the unspeakable coze of wanamakers would be other than a failure ? Civilization weeps as STRONG ex-

The Religious Faith of the People. About one-third of the population of this country in 1890 were communicants or members of some religious denomination. Of these, somewhat less than one-third were Roman Catholics. About two-fifths were Baptists or Methodists. About one-eighth were Presbyterians or Lutherans, and about one in thirty-eight was an Episcopalian.

This distribution was very different so far as concerns the urban population. Out of a total of 5,302,018 communicants in the 124 cities with a population of 25,000 and upward, comprising 1 in every 2.64 of their whole population, nearly three-fifths were Roman Catholics, nearly one-half of the whole number in the Union being urban. In the four principal cities-New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn they constituted about two-thirds of the total of communicants, or, in round numbers, 1,000,000 out of 1,500,000. The remaining third was chiefly made up of these denominations and in this order:

.03.861 Jews. Hethodists 93.601 Jews 51.135 Episcopalisms 92.453 Reformed 22.790 

In these four cities alone more than one sixth of the entire membership of the Episcopal Church in the Union was concentrated and about one half of it was in the cities of 25,000 population and upward. The vast majority of the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians were in the smaller towns and the country districts. In the States and Territories, the Roman Catholics were in the majority over all in Arizona, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mon tana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York Rhode Island, and Wyoming; and they were about or nearly one-half in Connecti inhabitants of Great Britain. A promise is crimes. On the contrary, the genteel forger | jority in Georgia, Mississippi, and Virginia,

and the strongest denomination in Alabama Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Texas. The Methodist strongholds were also in the Southern States, they having the majority in Delaware and Florida, and in all running the Baptists closely.

The reason of the Southern preponderance of these two Protestant denominations was. of course, that they included more than nine-tenths of the 2,673,977 negro communicants, or, in exact figures, 2,594,419 It is remarkable and suggestive that the number of church members proportionately is considerably greater among the negroes than among the whites, or I in 2.79 to 1 in 3.04. The majority of them are Baptists. The religious conversion of these people has been going on rapidly since the war. Between 1860 and 1890 the colored Baptists have increased from 250,000 to 1,403,559, and the colored Methodists from 275,000 to 1,190,860

The Presbyterians were in the minority in every State, but proportionately they were strongest in Delaware, Kansas, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. The Episcopalians were generally weak in the South, Maryland being the Southern State where they were proportionately most numerous. Nearly one-quarter of their total number were in the State of New York; but as a whole their proportionate increase between 1880 and 1890 was remarkable It was more than 55 per cent., though the average for the Protestant denominations

was only a little over 42 per cent. Thus we see that the Roman Catholics and the Protestant churches known as evangelical include nearly all the Christian believers in this country. The remainder are divided up among a great number of sects, but they are comparatively few in number

On the Road to Recovery. The situation moves our Democratic contemporary, the St. Louis Republic, which sees an "irreconcilable conflict between the gold standard and the 16 to 1 ratio," to 'ask both sides whether they intend to carry this dispute to the conclusion of splitting the Democratic party." Nothing to be dignified by the name of split is in store for the Democracy on this question. The great mass of the Democratic party and the overwhelming majority of voters of all sorts are against tinkering with the gold standard of our currency; and all idea of contending successfully against this opposition, as determined as it is colossal, is utterly vain.

The Democratic party, boiling still here and there with the silver craze, is, in fact, suffering from the fearful aggravation of it. populistic sickness through the Democratic Administration's recent effort to adopt Populism's great principle of the income tax For one whole session the Populist sat in the Presidential chair and ran Congress. He has yet some of the rage and recklessness of an invited guest who has been summarily kicked out by his host, and by the fatuous stimulation of his dreams, no doubt, the free coinage craze has been magnified greatly beyond its normal strength. All the crank virus of this nature will have to be worked out of the Democratic party. Our esteemed contemporary, the Republic, is convalescent itself, and we are glad of it.

Populism cannot win in this country, no matter what other party wins, but the Democracy is growing better, not worse.

It was the injection of Republican protection e Wilson bill which saved as much of our man-ring industries as was saved.—Des Moines Reg-

It was injected by the Professor himself, be it emembered, to the shame of the men who had denounced Republican protection as robbery and fraud, and had pledged Democracy to a Constitutional tariff for revenue only.

The details of the Valkyrie's notable defeat of Britannia on July 6 will be found, as given by the Vachting World, in another column, and they are worth studying. The new boat was fast enough in a moderate breeze to get clear of the other two, but Britannia and Ailsa stuck together, and had little luffing scraps and short tacks with themselves course. The boats finished in a falling wind against an ebb tide; so that an unnatural portion of Valkyrio's winning margin must have come from her advantage at the close. Valkyrie's victory, therefore, while great, was not so sensational as it appeared at first.

When, gentlemen, do you think the fate of the tes, will begin to enjoy the favor of your considera-tion :-St. Louis Republic

Probably when the Democratic party is again made the unquestionable defender of the American flag and the Federal Constitution.

The debate between Secretary The philosopher and statesman is clowly but

surely getting the better of the crank. This is no HORR-HARVEY affair.

## Tibbetts as a Political Sign. From the Boston Journal.

Washistion, July 28. The flag speech of ex President Harrison, which has just been delivered at Old Forge, New York, strengthens the convictions of the politicians here that tien. Harrison is a positive camil-date for the Presidency. It is noted as not without significance that ex-President Harrison has his experienced and faithful stenographer, Tibbetts, with him, even on an Adirondack fishing trip, and that this speech was distributed to the press in full, after the manner of a man who has had experience in such matters and who desires wide publicity. Gen. Harrison is always best upon his feet, and he is best of all when he is upholding the flag for which he fought. There are increasing indications here of a more definite organization for Mr. Harrison than there has been. It is understood to be the policy of his friends to endeavor to make it certain that Gen. Harrison shall be second choice, at least, of all of the active candidates.

# Marked "D. H." Now Carlinle goes a sailing

On the great unsaited seas, and makes his trip In a Government ship And has It a go as you please Marked "D. H." And Herbert goes inspecting

On a tour of many days; He reaches the parts Where the summer resorts, And there for a minute he stays Marked "D. H. And Uhl has gone to Europe

To inspect the Consuls there

Who possibly might

let themselves in a plight If Uhl didn't give them his care: Marked "D. IL" And McAdoo went tourism the warm and trople dimes On a cruiser be Went a ploughing the sea,

And he had just the rerest of times Marked "D. H." And Curtis salled to England On a ticket at full fare. From a pinch and a jam By having some fun over there

Marked "D. H." And Hoke Smith's down in Georgia, Flying all around the State; And he went away
in a Puliman gay.
And he won't get back until late

Marked "D. H. Whence comes the one conclusion, From which there's no escape, That all of them are traviling On Uncie Sam's shape.

"REFORM" COMES HIGH.

The Luxury Will Cost Orange the Highest Tax Ente in Its History. ORANGE, July 30 .- The taxpayers of Orange learned to-day that for the luxury of a "reform" administration their tax rate will be twenty-two points higher this year than last At first it was believed some mistake had been made, but it was found the Assessors' work wa correct, and the rate they fixed was the only one that could be arrived at on the tax levy as made up by the Finance Committee of the Common Council, and certified to the Assessors by the City Clerk. The tax levy, including \$28,000 for lighting

\$21,015 over that of last year. This increase is divided among several departments, but the largest increase is in the contingent account. From this account transfers may be made to any of the city departments, so that if any department exceeds its allowance the contingent account will help it out of the difficulty.

The city has a balance of \$30,000 in the interest account, which has been gradually accumulating for several years. Wise financiers suggested that this balance should be taken into consideration when the interest levy was fixed. This levy is \$62,270. But for some unexplained reason the Republicans ignored the balance, with the result that the tax rate is 5,12, the highest in the history of the city. The rate has never before been more than 7,200. \$21,915 over that of last year. This increase i

streets, amounts to \$211,370, an increase of

with the result that the tax rate is 5.1.2, the highest in the history of the city. The rate has never before been more than 2.00.

The Republicans expected that the valuations in the city would be increased by the Assessors to such a sum that even with the increased fax levy a rate of 2.85, would result. But the valuations were not increased as expected, although they show a normal rise. Then the Council asked the Assessors to wait until its next meeting, when it was proposed to transfer \$20,000 of the Sio,000 in the interest account to the streetlighting account, thus reducing by that sum the amount certified to the Assessors is necessary to be raised in this department. The Assessors walted for a week, but the Council did not hold a special meeting, as was expected, so the rate was established last night.

## Some Other Word for "Spinster."

think the word spinster applied to designate an unmarried woman senseless and absurd in this age? Let me endeavor to lead you to my opin ion. There was in the olden time a strain of reproach in it. A gentlewoman by law could not be called a spinster, and in this country at this be called a spinster, and in this country at this time the word is without significance save the represent belong to a past and darker age.

It is natural for women to love men, and by far the greater number will always marry; but the many kinds of work by which women may how earn a living will greatly abate the desperate struggle to carbure a man breadwinner. There are more unmarried women in this generation than in the last, there will be more in the taxt, and still more in the following. Unmarried women, self-sustaining, useful, and dignified, are numerous now, and are to become a large and honorable element of society. They should have some proper designation, some word expressing neither occupation for contempt simply their state of being unmarried, as whow designates a woman whose husband is dead. If there be an applicable word in the English language selectif, if not, horrow one from another and then present it to the public. There are runny beside me tired to nauses of such hands words as spinster, old maid, backelor girl, Ac.

You fear neithing; don't be ashamed to be chivalrous.

Bayonne, N. J., July 29, 1825. time the word is without significance save the

To the Entrope of the Sex. Sec. A very simple way o decide the discussion as to the origin of the "Red, White, and Blue " will be to publish the lines of that old English naval song called "fritannia, the Cem of the Ocean," the first verse of which, as I remember,

Britannia's the Gem of the ocean

Britannia's the Gem of the overan.

The bome of the brave and the free;
The shrine of each patriots devotion.

A world offers heming to they.
Thy mandates make tyratory tremble,
When Liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make herees assemble.
When Lorber by the red, white, and blue.
If the title is not evidence of the nationality of the song, the words of the last line of the verse I quoto should be evidence that it is not American. The origin of "Ball Colombia Bally Land," can also be decided by simply putilishing the words of that other old English song called "Ball Trituming.
Happy Land,"
The American versions of these songs were given to

that other old English song earlief. "Bail Priminial Hangy Land."

The American versions of these songs were given to the public stortly after the reopening of the public schools subsequent to the chotern explaints of tests and during a very warm discussion on the finite root scleding trustees. These languish songs may be found in a collection of trisk and English orans published in Indian about the year 18-35, in considerable in a finish and the year 18-35, in considerable in an incarbor English publications. In considerable in an invariant song or noem manest the first white, and flue." Heavy Enself did not write the words not the music of "Britannia." At and, therefore, could not have written the considerable with the first subsection of the Cooper lasticate in the month of April, 18-61.

New Year Internal 18-15.

Complaint of a Veteran Patrolman. To the Eriton of The Sus-Sec: Kindly publish in

Justice to ourselves a grievance which we the veteral patrolinen have against the honorable Board of Police

tration it was an understood fact among the mounter. of the Board that all details which were to be made in the future would be made in accordance with rine Fig of the manual of the department, which pives sentority in service the precedence. Let six have been made, but the twenty year erview near him or of been considered, which is contrary to the logistics of substitution. I know tream my sown expenses as a war when and twenty year erviewe as a war when and twenty year high, as him of others, who like my self, must just of the knew at which contrary who permits self, into a part of the substitution.

# " Nana Sahib's Fate."

To the Empor of The Sex Sec. I read with in-ferest in to-day's Sex what are alleged to be the "intesting facts" regarding the fate of this blood thirsty villan, but is it not more than probable taking Capt. Brown's story to be otherwise correct that the "man of great courage" who is said to have been killed white leading some bepope in the attach, on the killed white leading some bepoys in the attach on the Renarcs, and who stated he was the "leader," we not the real Aana, atthough he might have declared, bins self to be and been backed up by these around him self to be and been backed up by these around him is world only be another place of transfer; for which the School self-town the best approximate, and the School self-town the best approximate, and the "the dying "leader" as the Somet paper, i. be they also never saw in the bound expected captured absorded, so if would be interesting to know what really became of the origination of the bertaile matured to live the general impression to that he exaped from the buttle of Sungeypoor to the interpret or distant part of India, and I was tood by an officer of the lancers some twenty years age in London 15th the woone of a flying cultivian sort in pursuit of Nata-Sahib, who had to return without aim.

# Marta Barbert and Woman Suffrage.

From the Boston Post. To the Entrop of the Post-Ser. As we are to vote this fall upon the question of the expediency, or inexpediency, of woman suffrage, it seems to be im-portant at this time to call attention to a most startling and conclusive demonstration of its decided meapediency. The cause of woman suffrage is daily re ceiving what are, or ought to be, its death blows at the hards of its friends. To any one who believes in the supremacy of law, recent published atteraness of women advocates of woman suffrage will carry the deepest conviction that women should not be ad-mitted to political equality with moto. PRINTERS W. PENROPT.

In What Shape Would He Reach the Earth !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Nie: If a main fell out of a balloon five miles above the surface of the carthwould be ever strike the ground 7 in other words, wouldn't the velocity be such in covering that distance that he would be vaporised? I fail by rough figuring that it would require about security rough figuring that it would require about security and to assessed would be at the rate of 4.623 fort her second. Could float and blood stand it?

Askersal L. PRESONALS.

# Afro-American Ambition Waking.

To the Entrop of the Sun-Sir: For area past the black race has had more or less to do with the numerous spheres of the activities of the in America. Yet there is much more that they might do if put to word. I want to see block more appointed policoriem. I flare seems to be a good open in the distriction. I say much surprised at our leaders, they do not take hold of things that are perilous and here, to them selves. New York, July 10. NEW YORK, July 20.

Shall the Women Cyclists Race ! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Nir: As almost all the ip-to-date women ride wheels. I would suggest that the managers of the lianhattan beyeic race track set adde one race each race day for female contestants. This would increase the attendance and make the races more interesting for the women attending. And why should we not have female professional ruless as well as doctors, lawyers, &c. W. h.

Hanunck. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir! I observe that THE Sex spells the name of the Indian tribe tiow raising a ruction and trying to raise hair in the West with an o. that is "Rannock." Indian authorities at the can ital april it. "Bannock." and claim that that is the rec-rect way. How is 1.7.
Washington, it. C.

New York. From the Boston Herald.

There is a sign of increased Democratic hopefulness and also that New York is still thought to be a pivotal state in Presidental elections. THE DEEP WATERWAYS PROBLEM.

A Proposal of a Great Canal Moute to New York by Way of Lake Champtain. In the current number of the Forum Mr. E. V. Smalley sets forth the desire of the wheat grow ers and corn growers of the West for a deep channel to the sea, and the possible methods of

securing it. Both Canada and the United States have already expended enormous sums in securing an outlet by water for the products of the midcontinental farms to the scaboard. Canada has, t is said, devoted no less than \$50,000,000 to the Welland Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, to the canals around the rapids between Kingston and Montreal, and to her new watervay at the Sault Ste. Marie. Our own country has put scores of millions into the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and of the channels connecting the great lakes, while New York has expended large sums on the Eric Canal. Yet the feeling at the West is that a great-

er step remains to be taken. The ideal of both the American and the Cana dian West is, as Mr. Smalley says, to reach tidewater with unbroken cargoes from the head of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan in the larges vessels that pass through the locks of the Soo" and across the St. Clair flats. Having reached the scaboard, the grain-laden vessels may be so constructed as to keep on to Europe. or they may find it more economical to transfer their cargoes to the huge grain-carrying steam ers specially built for ocean traffic. What is

era specially built for ocean traffic. What is now demanded is a channel to tidewater, either at New York or Montreal, equal to the existing waterway between Induct and Buffalo.

As to the Mississippi route, some grain is floated down to New Orleans in barges, and Chicago is building a ship canal from her limits to that river, but it is plain that, when grain traches New Orleans, it is further away from Liverpool than when it started, so that this is creating not the route of the future. The route by the lakes is the natural waterway for the Northwest, and the Federal Government has at great expense cleared it until there is now a tree chainel for reseals drawing twenty feet from both Chicago and Duluth to Buffalo. As a consequence, enormous steel steamers and great whaleback barges have appeared, carrying from 100,000 to 100,000 bushels of wheat in a cargo, and old freight rates have been cut in two.

But the point which now attracts attention is TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser : Do you not

But the point which now attracts attention is

hat thee great freight carriers must stop at buffalo and transfer their cargoes to the canal scats or cars. Even in Canada, though vessels trawing twelve feet can go through the Welland and, they must transfer grain into barges at supston. But the Canadians are dredging the st. Lawrence canals from their present ten feet to drawing twelve feetran go through the Welland Canod, they must transfer grain into barges at kingston. But the Canadians are dredging the St. Lawrence canals from their presention feet to fearteen feet, and say they will have this work done by the end of the century. This very fact is an additional reason for serious study of the deep waterways problem in the United States, since the great shipping port for grain on this continent must be not Montreal but New York. There is another reason why the subject demands attention, namely, that our Western farmers are now linding new competitors in the food markets of Europe. India sends now, it is said, about 50,000,000 bushels of wheat a year to England, and Australia a great quantity. In 1803 the Argentine Republic sent 25,000,000 bushels across the Atlantic, and last year it is estimated that about 90,000,000 were ready for export. The Russian railroad through Siberia will oben up another source of supply. It is clear, therefore, that our farmers cannot afford to lose any chances of favorable competition.

The first step, according to Mr. Smalley, is to open a chancel between lake Erie and Lake Ontario sufficient for big grain carriers that how discharge at Buildo. In order to secure American benefits it is urged that, in place of entarring the Welland Canal, one should be constructed on the American side, along the Lockport route, with at wenty footchannel. The estimate for either project is said to be \$22,000,000. The lockage system of the Welland Canal is declared in any case to be out of date, having too many locks for the descent, and too small ones. With this step taken, probably the Donimon Government can be relied upon to enlarge its plan for giving fourtien feet of depth to the St. Lawrence canals. It will cost \$27,000,000 to pen a twenty-loot channel from Lake Ontario to Montreal.

to the St, Lawrence canals. It will cost \$27,000,000 to open a twenty-loot channel from Lake Ontario to Montreal.

But why should our grain go to Montreal? That seaport is leebound for nearly five months of the year, and when reaching Montreal grain-laden vessels have moved away from the great breadstuff markets of New England and the cities of New York and Philadelphia. What Mr. Smalley therefore suggests is crossing with a big ship canal route from the St. Lawrence to the city of New York by the way of Lake Champlain.

The St. Lawrence route to Europe would be a short one and a reed one for our wheat for seven months of the year lost we want also to get to New York city.

The St. Lawrence route to Europe would be a short one and a good one for our wheat for seven months of the year, but we want also to get to New York ety, and so the year, but we want to skirt with our cars about the want there we want to skirt with our cars good to be populated. New Lagland States, so that they can take whom Sew Lagland States, so that they can take whom the Frie Land and the works which we can be made into a channel for our birds. We do not would be too great for either the remove the Norwell of the Work of the United States to undertake. The cover work of the United States to undertake in the Oslovy York of the United States to undertake in the St. Lawrence, but a ship canal on that foote would east \$157,000,000. There is a favorable route from Lake St. Francis, on the St. Lawrence, to Lake Champlain, known in the St. Lawrence, to Lake Champlain, known in the St. Lawrence, will join the St. Lawrence alove the Lawrence will be the Champlain. The entargement of the present canal between Whitehall and the Hudson would prolong the deep-water system to the Podson and the decembering of that river to a rount alsout fibrity miles below Albany would take it to the ocean. The cost of this enterprise is estimated at \$21,000,000.

But how this project really compares with the But now this project really compares with the proposed schargement of the Eric Canal is a question that calls for careful consideration. The latter would lie wholly within our territory are avoid the St. Lawrence, with its possibilities of trouble under cortain contingencies. The question of relative cost and other matters must also be studied, with the alternative routes thus set forth.

## Impressions of Chicago can the Marion Democr

Chbrago Synonyme of heil. Her streets are reck-ing with the sline of immorality. The seething mass of humanity which crowds her thoroughfares has nothing about it which is inviting, and even the air one breathes is humid with the permeating poison. Men live to grind their fellow-men, and in that fiful fever all God-given attributes are annihilated. The mystery called living is changed to simply existing. and this existence is a libel on humanity and mock-ery toward tool. The blear-eyed free-lunch flend justles the ertificial blonds, each watching for a chance to prev upon the other. All but self ten even they forget their Maker and by Him are for-

The sun shines in Chicago, but its rays fall with a steady gleam and the heat comes in intermittent gushes untempered by that kindness of Providence which in other piaces inspires a spirit of thankfulness. The sunlight is about the only thing an attemp is not made to steal, therefore it is not appre-True, the darkening clouds may cause a shudder to the humate of the gibted palace of sin who has not entirely forgotten the color of the grass and trees in the peaceful old country homestead, nor fre ory has entirely faded the face of the God-like t to those upon the street the gloom is welconsid. for they can the better go out and rob. The doubly distilled essence of perdition is so overpowe ing that a visitor soon is passive and his higher sense is blanted to his terrible surroundings. He loses his nutural attributes. Whiskey fails to intoxicate and water produces spasms in his abdomen.

## Trilley Parties-Hammock Parties. From the Mossilion Livening Independent.

The other day we had a story from East Liverpool about the local form of "Trilly party," at which the young failes sat behird a suspended sheet, their bared feet peopling through the other side, where the roung men assembled and guested the ownership of said feet. The one making the greatest number of sucressful guesses secured a prize. Lenn the Canton Sens fremore

The flans Sourt and Junior Assembly are arranging for a unique party which will be known as a progressive hammock party. The place for holding the first party has not yet been decided, but the peculiar rules of the same will warries an explanation. Each young last will occupy a baseness, while each young man will share the sydny and converse with each occupant for five minutes and progress to the next. Notes will be compared at the finish of the game and the young man who has related the bestfore story during the five intinites will receive a suitable prize.

## A Sadder and a Wiser Mas. From the Hon. W. L. Manag's Speech to the Lotos Club,

"I have been twelve days Mayor of New York, and I never enjoyed twelve days more in my life." From the Hom. W. L. Mrong's Lemurks to a Reporter of the Elevald, July :: "When I was foolish enough to accept the Mayoralty

nonitration I had no idea of what it involved. The Best Way Is to Hang Them.

From the Albany Argus.

Shall we continue to stun criminals with electricity and then vivised them by the surgeon's knife? Would it not be more humano to knock them in the head of googe out the vitals in the true old inquisition style?

### News from Interior Connecticut. From the Commerticut Western News. Last Friday afternoon there appeared in our minst

Our esteemed contemporary Life informs us that the admirable pown entitled "The Office Boy's ament," instead of being original with the Albany Express, where we found it printed as an original composition, was first published in Life; and therefore the full force of rebuike for piracy must be fell by the Express. Our Albany contemporary eight to be asliamed of itself. VALKYBIE'S CHIEF VICTORY.

Ignificant Details of Her last Defeat of From the Yachting World.

Biginteenst Betails of Her last Befeat of Britannia on July 8-No Lack of Luck.

From the Foresting World.

Valkyrie sailed her last race on Saturilay before sie unets Defender in September. The wind was favorable for a good light-weather trial, and in sailing both to wholward and leeward she thoroughly well satisfied all immediately concerned with her. There was never wind enough to lay Britannia over authiciarly to get her decks wet, but Valkyrie's scuppers wers streaming many times. Still, she was saill condition, and sine went townsdeard in poerfeas stylet but her bost point of which would not it in not light weather. Valkyrie's scuppers were well, compared to her watherly and cunning shiftless but this storter watherly and cunning shiftless but this storter wave-making, and no doubt she will sake along fast enough on a reach with she will sake along fast enough on a reach with the this sorter wave-making, and modoubt she will sake along fast enough on a reach with the this of the fifty-mile course was in a measure discounted owing to Britannia and Alisa may be said that Valkyrie once had all this leed of high twind near Kilereggan, which the others did not experience. In her three lightweather trials Valkyrie has proved herself a phenomenally fast vessel, and she will leave this country with a hopeful prospect of winning America's Cup. Since she sailed on Wednesday last, valkyrie has had not edward they alled in the closest company straight and they sailed in turn pushed in for Britannia's weather, and the two work at out time almost within touch. Valkyrie was a through Alisa's lee, and they sailed in the closest company straight has regioned water line. Off Inverkip Bay, northerly ship the sailed on the closest company straight as more selected in weathering the other, but Alisa nucket of Kilereggan, her spinnaker and jibtosail having gone down half a mile from the mark. It was a reach home to finish the first round, and so far as Valkyrie was concerned the wave from the sailed of the course, and the kentl

### Two Freaks' Hearts that Beat as One. from the Philadelphia Times.

Chenango Forks, N. Y., July 28.—Oscar Crouse, known as the Kansas Giant, yesterday married Miss Heath, known as the Broome county Fat Woman. Crouse is a feet 11 inches in height and weighs 20d pounds. His wife is only 5 feet high, but weighs 345 pounds.

Their union was the result of love at first sight. Crouse has been all over the world, appearing once before Queen Victoria. He returned to this country, and, with the varying fortune of the average freak, was walking from Syracuses to Binghamton last week. The hight was cool and he stopped at a fing station near the Forks to warm himself. His remarkable stature was the source of much comment from the railroad men about the fire, and one of them remarked. "You should see Miss Hoath."

A description of the young woman followed. Although spoken in jest, Crouse's mind turned strongly in the direction of the fat girl. He determined to find her and he succeeded. Twenty-four hours from the time the couple saw each other they had called on a minister and were married.

STABLEAMS. -The oldest Odd Fellow in the United States is said

to be Capt. Thomas C. Williams of Cakland, Cal., who was Initiated into the order in 1824 at Detroit. He is now more than 90 years old and to in full possession of -Strawberries measuring from five to ten inches in circumference seem to be common in V ashington and

none measured less than six inches around.

One of the best trouting records reported in Washinton State this senson was made by two angiers in Mirror Lake, Whateom county. In less than two hours

they landed 130 fine trout, every one of which broke water. A party of four anglers caught 200 fine trout in the Snoqualmic River two weeks ago.

One of the many reasons why Kansas is regarded

as a freak State is found in the names of its newspapers. Most of the frenk titles are borne by Popular papers. Here are a few examples: The Torch of Lib-erty, Propile's Esculle, Modern Light, Chantieleer, Integral Co-Operator, Bason, Tiller and Toiler, New Leaf. Drum Lent. -While walking across lots near Sebree, Ky., a few

days ago, a man named Walker struck his foot against something sticking out of the ground, which he found to be an old ranged. He suspected that it might mark a treasure, buried perhaps in war times, and began dugging. At a depth of six feet he found a jug which

A sure and somewhat speciacular method of sui-le was taken by James Fisk, who killed himself at Beaver, Or., a few days ago. He stored a great quantity of giant powder in his house under his bed from all that could be surmised after the event—and blew himself and most of his house into nothingness. The Coroner would not hold an inquest in the case because all that could be found of the suicide's body

was part of a foot.

-Fargo's "rapid marriage record," meaning the quickness with which a person securing a divorce in that notorious divorce mill marries again, was broken last week. The new pacemaker is a man 57 years old. He secured his decree at 8:40 in the morning took out a marriage license fifty minutes later, and at 4:30 the same afternoon was remarried. His latest oride had been with him in Fargo during his enforced residence of ninety days. -More than thirty men and women were murdered

in the city of San Francisco in the twelve months ending with June this year. Several of these were lecided to be cases of justifiable homicide, but in twenty seven cases the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. For these twenty-seven mur-ders only four persons have so far been punished by law, and these four have escaped with terms of toprisonment. The rest of the murderers are triat, have been acquitted, have escaped, or are dead.

"White the allk hat looks a good deal taller than the derby," said a hatter, "the difference is really no

very great, and between some hats it is next to nothing at all. When slik hats run d to did inches deep, derbies usually run about 5% to 5%; so that the tallest derby is really very nearly equal in height to the lowest slik hat." He set out on the counter two stylish slik hats and two stylish derides; the lower slik hat, a young nen's style, measured 6 inches, the higher ha neasured 63. The lower-crowned dorby measured 5% inches, and the higher one 5%.

A thoroughly good silk umbrella with a plain natural wood handle can be bought for \$10; umbrellas

are sold up to \$50, and as high as \$100, and more; but above \$10 the cost is in the handle. Of handles for unbreillas, parasols, and cames there is an almost wildering var ety; there are thousands of diffeent styles, in wood, tvory, metals, minerals, horn, and other materials from all parts of the world. There is a demand for new woods. Some curiously marked woods come from France, where the roung growing woods are cut with tools in a variety of patterns which are more or less preserved in the maturer

-A San Francisco photographer claims to have completed a device by which every railroad ticket may be made to hear the photograph of the original purchaser, as a preventive of sculpture. The whole process of taking the picture, developing the and printing the pertrait on a portion of the ticket can be done, he says, while the purchaser is paying for his ticket, or in our minute at the longest. The paratus is claisorate, but the inventor thinks that it is infallible, and that railway companies ought to be willing to pay a read price for a perfect method of preventing scalping by making tweets absolutely non-

transferable. Destreal experiments that promise much for the coperity and covelepment of mining h are being made in Nevada county, Cal. A large part are being matter in Novath county, Cal. Alarge part of the mining industry of that region has been suspended during recent years because of the great during all the great of securing power to run the machinery. With areain or direct water power the cost is from \$150 to \$250 a horse power a year. The a tempt is to be made to generate electricity by water power at a considerable distance from the mines and power at a considerable distance from the mines and to transfer the power to the mines by wire. Two 420 house power generators are being put in at a point on the Yuba River, even miles above trans Valley, and the power will be transferred this distance to run the mining machinery. The engineers believe power can be supplied in this way for \$100 a house power at the most. If the scheme is successful very many findler most. If the scheme is successful very many imilar plants will be built to utilize water power now going o waste in that region, and the system will undoubs edly be adopted all over the West.

Asthmatic troubles and accounts of the lines of throat are issually overcome by ire, it, Jaynes a sepectorant—a sure curative for all colds.—Adv.